

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name	Taylorstown Historic District (Boundary Increase)
other names/site number	DHR # 053-0603

2. Location

street & number	13122 Furnace Mountain Road, 13090 Taylorstown Road, 12969 Taylorstown Road, 12995 Hoysville Road,				not for publication
	13000 Hoysville Road				
city or town	Taylorstown				vicinity X
state	Virginia	code	VA	county	Loudoun
		code	107	zip code	22080

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  X  nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  X  meets   does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant   nationally statewide  X  locally. (   See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official	Date
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government	

In my opinion, the property   meets   does not meet the National Register criteria. (   See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title	Date
State or Federal agency and bureau	

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply):

- ☒ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box):

- ☐ building(s)
- ☒ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>14</u>	<u>6</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>15</u>	<u>6</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 17

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions):

Cat: DOMESTIC	Sub: Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure
COMMERCE	Department Store
AGRICULTURAL	Animal Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions):

Cat: DOMESTIC	Sub: Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure
COMMERCE	Department Store
AGRICULTURAL	Animal Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions):

MID-19 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY: Gothic Revival
OTHER: I-house

Materials (Enter categories from instructions):

foundation:	STONE
roof:	METAL : Tin
walls:	WOOD: Weatherboard
other:	

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐
 A
 Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐
 B
 Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒
 C
 Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐
 D
 Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐
 A
 owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐
 B
 removed from its original location.
- ☐
 C
 a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐
 D
 a cemetery.
- ☐
 E
 a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐
 F
 a commemorative property.
- ☐
 G
 less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1734 - circa 1955

Significant Dates

Circa 1790, 1800, 1860, 1880

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 18.07 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet):

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1)	18	0277920	4347110	3)	18	0278200	4347840
2)	18	0278020	4348010	4)	18	0278130	4347640
See continuation sheet.							

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/titleKristie Baynard/Principal Investigator

organizationArcadia Preservation LLC

street & numberP.O. Box 138

city or townKeswick

stateVA

date12/13/04

telephone434.293.7772

zip code22947

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_ Multiple Ownership/See Continuation Sheet

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 “C” Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Section 7 Page 1**

**Taylorstown Historic District, Boundary Increase (DHR # 053-0603)  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

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**SUMMARY DESCRIPTION**

Located in the northern reaches of Loudoun County, the small hamlet of Taylorstown is situated approximately two miles from the Potomac River, the northeast boundary line between Maryland and Virginia. The existing Taylorstown National Register Historic District is sixty-one acres containing twenty-five resources including five single dwellings, one mill, one set of stone abutments, two commercial buildings, one sand quarry, two chicken coops, four barns, six sheds, two garages, and one carport. Seventeen of these resources within the existing historic district are contributing.

The boundary increase adds just over eighteen acres and extends the district to the east and west along Taylorstown Road, the principal thoroughfare of the settlement, expanding it to just over seventy-nine acres. The boundary increase includes five properties, each of them including single dwellings ranging in date from circa 1790 to 1988. These resources are 12995 Hoysville Road (1790s), 12969 Taylorstown Road (circa 1800), 13090 Taylorstown Road (circa 1860), 13122 Furnace Mountain Road (circa 1880), and 13000 Hoysville Road (1988). A total of fifteen contributing resources and six non-contributing resources are included in the boundary increase. These resources include five single-dwellings, one guest house, one well, six sheds, one garage, two animal shelters, one chicken coop, two stables, one corncrib, and one barn. The social and architectural history of the amended district is analogous to the original district and retains sufficient integrity to warrant the expansion of the Taylorstown Historic District.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

Straddling Catoctin Creek, Taylorstown in Loudoun County, Virginia is located approximately two miles southwest of the Potomac River. This small rural hamlet consists primarily of fields and pastures amongst a rolling landscape. The main thoroughfare is Taylorstown Road from which Furnace Mountain Road, Loyalty Road, and Hoysville Road extend. Several streams branch from the creek and one large pond is associated with one of the properties along Taylorstown Road. Each of the properties is surrounded with numerous mature trees and shrubs and has foundation plantings fronting the properties.

Primary resources currently in the Taylorstown Historic District include Hunting Hill (1737), Taylorstown Mill (1796), Foxton (circa 1800), the Taylorstown Store (circa 1800), Mann's Store (1904), Mann House (circa 1870), Rollins House (circa 1900), stone abutments (1908), and a sand quarry (1930s). The earliest houses, Foxton and Hunting Hill, are vernacular stone structures with side-gable roofs rising one and one-and-a-half stories in height, respectively. Replacing an earlier mill structure in 1796 is the three-story stone mill set directly along Catoctin Creek. Constructed circa 1800, the Taylorstown Store is a vernacular wood-frame building one-and-a-half stories high and three bays wide. Adjacent to the Taylorstown Store is Mann's Store, which is one story high and constructed of paneled concrete blocks.

Sited along Catoctin Creek, opposite the mill, are the ruins of a sand dredging facility dating to the 1930s. The sand from this facility was used to produce cement. This site is not mentioned in the Taylorstown Historic District National Register nomination but is included within the original district boundaries. Constructed entirely of random

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rubble stone walls with no roof, this structure ranges in height from three feet to approximately six feet. Several foot-wide openings, probably sluice gates, break the continuity of the walls closest to the creek allowing water to run from within the structure's walls to the creek. One metal round pipe protrudes from one of the walls next to one opening. This metal pipe descends to the creek and is supported with large concrete piers.

The houses at 12995 Hoysville Road, 13000 Hoysville Road, and 12969 Taylorstown Road are the only properties west of the existing historic district boundary that are included in the boundary increase. The wood-frame vernacular house at 12995 Hoysville Road is comprised of three sections added during three different building campaigns. It is sited on a steeply sloping, terraced lot that leads down to a creek and a stone well (circa. mid-nineteenth century) is sited to the south corner of the house. The original section, which dates to circa 1790, is abutted to the north by a circa 1906 addition, while a circa 1980 addition is located on the rear elevation. The 1790s section is one-and-a-half stories high, one bay wide, and is clad with German weatherboard siding. Resting on a solid random-rubble stone partially parged foundation, the 1790s section is one-and-a-half stories high, two bays wide, and has a front-gable roof with a shed addition. This section has one exterior-end brick chimney and one exterior-end, concrete-block chimney. The eaves are boxed and the facade of this section is pierced with 1/1 wood-sash windows contained in a bay window, and one 6/6 wood-sash window. A triple window, which features three four-light wood casement sashes, is also found in the gable. The 1906 addition is capped with a side-gable roof sheathed with standing-seam metal and features a boxed, molded cornice with returns. Rising above the roof is one central-interior, brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The main elevation of the section, which faces east, is pierced with two, two-over-two wood-sash windows on each level. A half-hipped roof porch supported with lace-like bracketed turned posts covers the full-width of this section. Other details include cornerboards and square-edged wood window and door surrounds with molded lintels and square-edged wood sills. The circa 1980 wood frame addition is located on the rear of the 1790s section. It is a gable-roofed, one-and-a-half story wood-frame addition that rests on a concrete foundation. A shed-roof porch also extends off the southern elevation. Finally, a small wood-framed porch, which has been partially enclosed, is found on the southern end of the building. It is covered with a shed roof that is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The enclosed walls are covered with T-111 pressed vertical board and the porch is supported with unornamented square posts. A single six-over-six, double-hung sash is found on the eastern elevation while a solid, six-panel door and a six-over-six double-hung sash pierces the southern elevation. The porch also appears to date from circa 1980.

On the east side of Hoysville Road is the property at 13000 Hoysville Road. This property includes a single dwelling dating to 1988, which is one-and-a-half stories high and three bays wide. Constructed of wood-frame, this dwelling is clad with weatherboard siding and rests on a solid, poured concrete foundation. Covering the central entry is a front-gable portico supported with wood posts. The facade is pierced with 6/6 and 4/4 double-hung, vinyl-sash windows and one 1-light fixed window. One exterior-end chimney rises above the asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof. There are four historic outbuildings located adjacent to Hoysville Road including a corncrib, barn, stable, and a shed. The corncrib dating to circa 1920 has a shed roof, rests on a random-rubble pier foundation, and is clad with vertical-board siding. The roof is covered with corrugated-sheet metal and there is a shed-roof addition on the rear elevation. The circa 1900 barn is two stories high and one bay wide. It is wood-frame construction clad with plywood and is capped with a front-gable, asphalt-shingle roof. It sits on a wood-post foundation and has exposed roof rafters. The small, wood-frame stable is one story high and two bays wide and dates to circa 1880. It has a front-gable roof sheathed



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**Taylorstown Historic District, Boundary Increase (DHR # 053-0603)  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

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with corrugated-sheet metal. It does not have a foundation and the walls are clad with vertical-board siding. The one-story high shed dates to circa 1920 and is two bays wide and is capped with a corrugated-sheet metal roof. The walls are clad with vertical-board siding. The wood-frame guest house sited to the rear of the main house dates to 2004. Rising one-and-a-half stories high and two bays wide, the guest house rests on a wood pier foundation and is clad with vertical-board siding. The facade is pierced with 6/6 wood-sash windows and 1-light vinyl-casement windows. The roof is a combination of a front gable with the rear half capped with a steep shed roof. The circa 1990 shed situated north of the guest house is wood-frame with a corrugated-sheet metal shed roof. The walls are clad with vertical-board siding, and it has exposed rafters.

Located at 12969 Taylorsville Road is a wood-frame Gothic Revival-style dwelling. A portion of the house dates to circa 1800; however, alterations and additions have enclosed this section, and it is no longer visible from the exterior. Exterior architectural evidence suggests the prominent changes to the house occurred circa 1870. Two-and-a-half stories in height, this wood-frame, L-shaped dwelling is clad with weatherboard siding with flared corners and is capped by a cross-gable roof. Resting on a solid stone, partially-parged foundation, the first story on the facade contains five bays with two single-leaf entries, while the second story contains three bays. The facade is pierced with 6/6 wood-sash windows and the centered gable contains a 2/2 lancet-arched, wood-sash window. The attic window on the south elevation is a quatrefoil wood-casement window. Rising above the standing-seam metal roof is one central-interior brick chimney, and there is one exterior-end, concrete-block chimney on the rear ell. Across the full width of the facade is a shed-roof porch featuring turned posts and square balusters. Other architectural features of the house include a boxed wood cornice with returns, and square-edged surrounds. A one-story, wood-frame addition with a shed roof is located in the angle of the rear ell. Associated secondary resources include two sheds (1940 and 1950), a garage (1950), and a non-historic animal shelter.

The Taylorstown Historic District eastern expansion contains houses at 13090 Taylorstown Road (the Loy Estate) and 13122 Furnace Mountain Road. The property at 13090 Taylorstown Road is a circa 1860 farmhouse, set back from the road and surrounded by fields. Rising two-and-a-half stories high and three bays wide, this wood-frame dwelling rests on a raised, solid stone foundation and is clad with German weatherboard siding. The cross-gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal, and there are two interior-end brick chimneys. Covering the full-width of the facade on the first story is a half-hipped porch supported with wood posts with brackets, pilasters, and a scroll-sawn balustrade. The facade is pierced with 2/2 wood-sash windows with molded wood lintels and square-edged wood sills. Features of the house include cornerboards, cornice returns, and a boxed cornice. Associated secondary resources include a stable (circa 1940), a chicken house (circa 1940), animal shelter (circa 1960), and a shed (1970).

The final property included in the boundary increase to the Taylorstown Historic District is located at 13122 Furnace Mountain Road. One-and-a-half stories high and three bays wide, this wood-frame house rests on a solid random-rubble stone foundation and is covered with a front-gable roof. The walls are clad with weatherboard siding and rising above the corrugated-sheet metal roof is an exterior-end, concrete-block chimney. Across the full width of the house is a shed-roof porch with square posts and square balusters. A one-story, shed-roof addition is located on the rear elevation. The windows are pierced with 6/6 wood-sash windows and the roof features overhanging eaves and exposed roof rafters.

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**Section 7 Page 4**

**Taylorstown Historic District, Boundary Increase (DHR # 053-0603)  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

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**INVENTORY**

**12995 Hoytsville Road DHR # 053-0603-0010**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, circa 1790**

This wood-frame, single dwelling is comprised of three sections, the original section dates to circa 1790, the next addition dates to 1906, and a circa 1980 addition is located on the rear elevation. The 1790s section is two-and-a-half stories high, three bays wide, and is clad with German weatherboard siding. Resting on a solid random-rubble stone, parged foundation, the 1790s section is capped with a side-gable roof sheathed with standing-seam metal. Rising above the roof is one interior-central, brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The facade of the house is pierced with 2/2 wood-sash windows. A half-hipped roof porch supported with bracketed turned posts extends the full-width of this section. The 1906 addition is one-and-a-half stories high, two bays wide, and has a front-gable roof. This section has one exterior-end brick chimney and one exterior-end, concrete-block chimney.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Dwelling**

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* **Well**

Contributing

This random rubble stone well, late-nineteenth century, has a small gable roof supported on square posts and the well opening has been covered with plywood.

**12969 Taylorstown Road DHR # 053-0603-0011**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Gothic Revival, circa 1800**

A portion of the house dates to circa 1800; however, alterations and additions have enclosed this section and it is no longer visible from the exterior. Two-and-a-half stories in height, this wood-frame, L-shaped dwelling is clad with weatherboard siding with flared corners, and is covered with a cross-gable roof. Resting on a solid stone foundation partially parged, the first story on the façade contains five bays with two single-leaf entries and the second story contains three bays. The façade is pierced with 6/6 wood-sash windows and the centered gable contains a 2/2 lancet-arched, wood-sash window. The attic window on the south elevation is a quatrefoil, wood-casement window. Rising above the standing-seam, metal roof is one central-interior brick chimney and there is one exterior-end, concrete-block chimney on the rear ell. Across the full width of the façade is a shed-roof porch supported with turned posts and square balusters.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Dwelling**

Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* **Shed**

Contributing

This circa 1940 wood-frame shed is one-story high and two bays wide with one 4-light wood-casement window, and a side-gable roof is clad with standing-seam metal. It rests on a solid parged concrete foundation and is clad with beaded weatherboards.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Shed**

Contributing

Located directly behind the garage is a one-story, one bay wide shed dating to circa 1950. This wood-frame building is clad with plywood and the shed roof is sheathed with asphalt roll.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Garage**

Contributing

One-story high and one bay wide, this circa 1950 wood-frame garage rests on a solid foundation and is clad with board-and-batten siding. The front-gable roof is sheathed with corrugated-sheet metal.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Animal Shelter**

**Non-contributing**

One story high and one bay wide, this circa 1990 animal shelter has a shed roof.

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**Section 7 Page 5**

**Taylorstown Historic District, Boundary Increase (DHR # 053-0603)  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

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**13090 Taylorstown Road DHR # 053-0603-0012**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Dwelling, Stories 2.5, Style: Other, circa 1860**

Rising two-and-a-half stories high and three bays wide, this wood-frame dwelling rests on a raised, solid stone foundation and is clad with German weatherboard siding. The cross-gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal and there are two interior-end brick chimneys. Covering the full-width of the façade on the first story is a half-hipped roof porch supported with wood posts with brackets, pilasters, and a scroll-sawn balustrade. The façade is pierced with 2/2 wood-sash windows with molded wood lintels and square-edged wood sills.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Dwelling** Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* **Chicken House** Contributing

Built circa 1940, this chicken house is one-story high and two bays wide capped with a front-gable roof sheathed with corrugated-sheet metal, and is constructed of wood-frame clad with vertical-board siding.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Stable** Contributing

Constructed circa 1940, this wood-frame stable is capped with a side-gable roof sheathed with standing-seam metal and is clad with board-and-batten siding. It rests on a stone foundation.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Shed** **Non-contributing**

One story high and one bay wide, this circa 1970 wood-frame shed is capped with a shed roof and the walls and roof are sheathed with corrugated-sheet metal.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Animal Shelter** **Non-contributing**

Capped with a shed roof clad with corrugated-sheet metal, this circa 1960 wood-frame shelter is covered with vertical-board siding.

**13122 Furnace Mountain Road DHR # 053-0603-0013**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Other, circa 1880**

One-and-a-half stories high and three bays wide, this wood-frame house rests on a solid random-rubble foundation and is covered with a front-gable roof. The walls are clad with weatherboard siding and rising above the corrugated-sheet metal roof is an exterior-end, concrete-block chimney. Across the full-width of the house is a shed-roof porch supported with square posts and square balusters. A one-story, shed-roof addition is located on the rear elevation and the façade is pierced with 6/6 wood-sash windows.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Dwelling** Contributing

*Individual Resource Status:* **Shed** Contributing

This circa 1940, one-story high shed is wood frame and is capped with a shed roof.

**13000 Hoysville Road DHR # 053-0603-0014**

*Primary Resource Information:* **Dwelling, Stories 1.5, Style: Other, circa 1988**

This house is one-and-a-half stories high and three bays wide. Constructed of wood-frame this dwelling is clad with weatherboard siding and rests on a solid, poured concrete foundation. Covering the central entry is a front-gable portico supported with wood posts. The façade is pierced with 6/6 and 4/4 double-hung, vinyl-sash windows and one 1-light fixed window. One exterior-end chimney rises above the asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof.

*Individual Resource Status:* **Dwelling** **Non-contributing**

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**Taylorstown Historic District, Boundary Increase (DHR # 053-0603)  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

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- Individual Resource Status:* **Corn crib** **Contributing**  
The corncrib dating to circa 1920 has a shed roof, rests on a random-rubble pier foundation, and is clad with vertical-board siding. The roof is covered with corrugated-sheet metal and there is a shed-roof addition on the rear elevation.
- Individual Resource Status:* **Barn** **Contributing**  
The circa 1900 barn is two stories high and one bay wide. It is wood-frame construction clad with plywood and is capped with a front-gable, asphalt-shingle roof. It sits on a wood-post foundation and has exposed roof rafters.
- Individual Resource Status:* **Stable** **Contributing**  
The small, wood-frame stable is one-story high and two-bays wide and dates to circa 1880. It has a front-gable roof sheathed with corrugated-sheet metal. It does not have a foundation and the walls are clad with vertical-board siding.
- Individual Resource Status:* **Shed** **Contributing**  
The one-story high shed dates to circa 1920 and is two bays wide and is capped with a corrugated-sheet metal shed. The walls are clad with vertical-board siding.
- Individual Resource Status:* **Guest House** **Non-contributing**  
The wood-frame guest house sited to the rear of the main house dates to 2004. Rising one-and-a-half stories high and two bays wide, the guest house rests on a wood pier foundation and is clad with vertical-board siding. The façade is pierced with 6/6 wood-sash windows and 1-light vinyl-casement windows. The roof is a combination of a front gable with the rear half capped with a steep shed roof.
- Individual Resource Status:* **Shed** **Non-contributing**  
The circa 1990 shed sitting to north of the guest house is wood-frame with a corrugated-sheet metal, shed roof. The walls are clad with vertical-board siding and it has exposed rafters.

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**Section 8 Page 7**

**Taylorstown Historic District (Boundary Increase), (DHR # 053-0603)  
Loudoun County, Virginia**

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**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Taylorstown Historic District is a cohesive neighborhood in northeastern Loudoun County, Virginia representing development of a small mill village from the early 1700s through the mid-twentieth century. Distinguishable as an architectural entity comprised of a small variety of individual components, Taylorstown features a period of significance from 1734 to circa 1955. A boundary increase is proposed for the Taylorstown Historic District due to an expanded area of survey, with the period of significance remaining intact. The original district contains seventeen contributing resources and eight non-contributing resources. The boundary increase includes an additional fourteen contributing buildings, one contributing structure, six non-contributing buildings located on five individual properties.

The Taylorstown Historic District is significant as an excellent example of an extant mill village in Loudoun County that developed as a regional economic center during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It is significant under Criterion C in architecture, representing several vernacular architectural types such as a mill, sand quarry, several general stores, and farmhouses, a number of which are embellished with late Gothic Revival-style details.

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

**Development of Taylorstown**

During the second quarter of the eighteenth century, Quakers from Pennsylvania, as well as people from the Tidewater region, settled in the area of Northern Virginia along the Potomac River. The strong waters of the Catoctin Creek, originally called Kittocktin Creek, made this area an ideal location for Richard Brown, a Pennsylvania Quaker, to settle and construct a gristmill in the early 1730s. Brown's settlement in this area spurred further settlement, which became known as Millford, then Taylor Town, and later Taylorstown.

The north and central sections of Loudoun County became a popular settlement area for German immigrants as well as Pennsylvania Quakers. Particularly the northwestern part of Loudoun County became known as the "German Settlement," and Quakers settled primarily southwest of Waterford and west of Leesburg. The excellent soils in Loudoun County were exactly what settlers were seeking to establish their farms growing wheat, corn, and most likely some tobacco.

The first two mills constructed within what later became known as Loudoun County were the mills owned by Amos Janney (1733) and Richard Brown (1734) on Kittoctin Creek. Janney's mill was constructed in the village of Waterford located southwest of Brown's mill. The location Richard Brown chose for a water-powered mill was ideal, only two miles from a large waterway, the Potomac. Constructed of logs, the early mills built by Brown and Janney were most likely used to grind wheat for subsistence for the local farmers. When Loudoun County was formed in 1757 there were twelve water-powered gristmills within the county.(1) Taylorstown was one of numerous economic centers

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that developed in Loudoun County between the 1730s and 1760s due to the increased population by the Germans and Quakers. Examples of other prosperous settlements include Waterford (1733), Lovettsville (1732), Leesburg (1758), and Purcellville (1764).

Brown's house and mill were the first colonial structures built in what was originally called Millford.(2) Hunting Hill (VDHR #053-0603-0083), Brown's residence, is believed to be the oldest extant structure in Loudoun County and the only structure remaining in Taylorstown from this period of initial settlement.(3) According to Brown's will, dated 1745, he gave his wife, Mary, three hundred acres including "the remaining part of the tract of land whereon we now live together with the house, malt house, mill, mill house, saw, saw mill, brew house, and houses of all kinds whatsoever..."(4) His total holdings included 1,800 acres of land. The variety of resources listed in Brown's will associated with the mill as well as a distillery shown on Eugene Scheel's map of historic Loudoun County suggest that Taylorstown was a thriving economic center for the region.(5)

Thomas Taylor, the village's namesake, supplanted himself in the area in 1784 when he purchased the mill, from Richard Brown's son, Mercer Brown. Originally from Frederick County, Maryland, Taylor purchased the mill for 1,600 pounds. In 1797, Henry Taylor inherited the mill and 200 acres surrounding the mill from his father. Soon thereafter, in 1797, Henry Taylor received an acre of land from Jacob Stoneburner due to condemnation for the purposes of constructing a mill. Colonial laws in Virginia stated that a petitioner who owned land on only one side of the water at the intended mill site allowed the courts to condemn one acre of land on the opposite bank.(6) Soon after condemnation, Henry Taylor began to construct the present mill (DHR #053-0102), and it was completed in 1800.(7) Facilities for the Honican Sand Pit (DHR #053-0603-0009) were constructed on this condemned land in the 1930s by Claude Honican.(8)

Henry Taylor's mill was designed using Oliver Evans's new invention of a mechanized conveyor-belt system. His "automatic mill" was depicted in his book *The Young Millwright and Miller's Guide* in 1795.(9) The Evans system was used primarily for merchant mills, which were larger than earlier mills and devoted to grinding grain for trade instead of subsistence. The mill at Taylor Town was built to serve the regional market as well as the local one, which further demonstrates the growth and successful development of Taylorstown. Close proximity to the Potomac River allowed the ground wheat and corn to be easily transported to Alexandria, Virginia, a primary shipping port for the region located south of Washington, D.C. In addition, according to the Yardley Taylor Map of 1853, Hoysville Road was the original route of Taylorstown Road and the main thoroughfare for travelers from the northeastern section of the county and from Maryland to reach Waterford and Leesburg.

During the late 1790s and early 1800s, Taylor began to divide and sell his land into small half-acre lots.(10) This is the first planned community development in Taylorstown from which several of the properties within the district were carved.(11) The hamlet included dwellings at 12995 Hoysville Road (DHR #053-5606) and 12969 Taylorstown Road (DHR #053-5607), which were constructed during the late 1790s and early 1800s. A construction date for these houses contemporaneous to Taylor's small development suggests these properties on the west side of Catoctin Creek may have been located in Taylor's subdivision. The Yardley Taylor map from 1853 denotes that Hoysville Road was the original route of Taylorstown Road across Catoctin Creek.(12) It is from Taylor's development that this small

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milling hamlet became known as Taylor Town.

According to the 2002 map drawn by Eugene Scheel, a Loudoun County historian, a distillery was located on the property of 12995 Hoysville Road. However, any evidence is archaeological and has not been explored to date.

After Henry Taylor's death in 1829, his property was divided among his children. George W. Henry, who had married into the Taylor family, received the mill, the main house (Hunting Hill), a lime kiln, and a log house.(13) The stone house and barn were given to Nancy Taylor Ratcliff, Harriet Taylor, and Sarah Taylor. The grist- and sawmill remained in the Taylor-Henry family until 1831 when George Henry sold the "Merchant and Saw Mill" to Charles B. Hamilton, the postmaster of the village of Hamilton located just over half a mile southwest of Taylor Town. The mill and 200 acres of land were sold to Hamilton for a total of \$8,618. Soon after this purchase, Hamilton died and the mill, with a little less than 100 acres of land, was purchased by Robert Russell. In a deed between Hamilton's trustees and Russell the land was referred to as the "Taylortown tract," which is the first time the name Taylortown appears in a written record.(14) In 1835, Russell sold the 100-acre Taylortown tract to Israel Williams for \$3,700. In 1837, Henry Taylor's daughters sold Hunting Hill to the Hickman's, who later became proprietors of a general store in Taylorstown.

After Israel Williams's death in 1848, "one house and lot situated in Taylor Town" and the "Grist and Saw Mill," referred to as the "Taylor Town Mill" were sold to Henry S. Williams. The mill property continued to exchange hands numerous times throughout the mid-nineteenth century. By 1850, the Taylorstown mill was one of thirty water-powered mills, which were processing a half-million bushels of wheat in Loudoun County. In 1850 and 1860 Virginia was the fourth largest wheat producing state in the country and Loudoun was one of the state's leading county producers.(15) The majority of the flour was taken to Alexandria by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad or the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal along the Potomac River. Construction in Taylor Town during the mid-nineteenth century included the farmhouse at 13090 Taylorstown Road, built circa 1860. This later became the location of the local blacksmith's shop.

According to Eugene Scheel, an 1860 deed gives the first indication of a store at Taylor Town run by Samuel W. Slater. The 1860 Federal Census lists Samuel W. Slater as a merchant, age 29, with a personal property value of \$9,250, a high value compared to his Taylor Town neighbors. By 1865, there was a post office named Taylorstown at Slater's store.(16) Around 1870, Samuel W. Slater constructed a large Queen Anne-style dwelling at the intersection of Loyalty Road and Taylorstown Road (DHR #053-00435), reflecting his growing wealth as a merchant.

After two years of ownership, Jesse J. Stewart sold the Taylor Town mill to Thomas A. Carter in 1878 due to Stewart's delinquency in payments. From 1879 to 1882, Carter served as the town's postmaster with the post office located in the mill.(17) In 1882, Samuel A. Hickman became postmaster and storekeeper. Succeeding postmasters include Barlow Cooper (1886), Thomas W. Hickman (1889), Arthur C. Myers (1893), and John C. Slater (1897). It was just prior to the turn of the twentieth century that John C. Slater and Thomas W. Hickman joined as partners in the

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proprietorship of the Taylorstown Store (DHR #053-0458). It was around this time that Thomas Hickman constructed a dwelling across from Slater's house at the intersection of Loyalty and Taylorstown Roads (DHR #053-0434).

In 1880, a second store was opened in Taylorstown by the partnership of Charlie Spring and Charlie Carnes. Prior to this, Spring worked as one of the local blacksmiths. The Spring and Carnes store was a one-and-a-half-story building at 13122 Furnace Mountain Road (DHR #053-0603-0013). This store remained open until the 1980s.

Thomas Hickman died in 1931 and John C. Slater hired Raymond I. Mann to work as apprentice for the Slater and Hickman Store. The Slater and Hickman Store burned in 1932 and a paneled concrete-block, one-story commercial building was then constructed and opened in 1938 (DHR #053-0436). Soon thereafter, Slater died and Mann ran the store with Slater's wife, Alice. At this time Mann had become a partner with Alice Slater. Mann acquired the Slater residence at 13087 Loyalty Road in the late 1930s or early 1940s. Mann died in 1954 and his wife, Elizabeth, continued to run the store for the community until her death in 1977.

The property at 13090 Taylorstown Road (DHR #053-0770) was the location of the local blacksmith's shop (no longer extant) by at least the first-half of the twentieth century. Charles W. Goodhart, a blacksmith and wheelwright, received the property in 1881. It was then sold to A.C. Myers, who later sold it to Joseph Willard Robey in 1905. Peter Myers most likely worked there from around 1890 to 1905. Peter Myers was the father of Millard C. Myers, the last millwright for the Taylorstown Mill. According to the 1930 Federal Census, Robey worked as a blacksmith. The land records suggest that his shop was located on his farm until 1940, when it was sold to Alvin and Catherine Loy.(18) Members of the Loy family have resided in this house for approximately sixty-five years.

For nearly three centuries this rural hamlet has remained small and cohesive, centered on the service of the local mill. With the growth and prosperity of the mill, the village also grew at a relative pace. During the village's economic peak, between 1870 and 1930, it was a self-sufficient town as well as a regional economic center in northern Loudoun County. Taylorstown had numerous farms, several general stores, a school, a wheelwright, a constable, several blacksmiths, carpenters, and a shoemaker within the village. One of the general stores served numerous functions at different times including use as a theatre, movie house, general store, and garage. Many of the properties surrounding the mill are small farms and have remained so throughout the twentieth century.

Four of the five houses included in the boundary increase were constructed during the same time period as the resources within the district core, 1790s to 1880s, and contributed to the viability of Taylorstown's economy. The close proximity to the road as well as the construction dates (circa 1790; circa. 1800) of both 12995 Taylorstown Road and 12969 Hoysville Road suggest these houses were part of the original Taylor subdivision. In addition, the house on Hoysville Road may have been the location of a distillery. The two properties on Taylorstown Road east of the mill, 13090 Taylorstown Road and 13122 Furnace Mountain Road, contributed to the town's economy serving respectively as the location of the local blacksmith shop (no longer extant) and as a general store. The properties included in the boundary increase for the Taylorstown Historic District have retained their integrity and greatly



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contribute to the history and significance of the small hamlet.

**ENDNOTES**

<sup>1</sup> John T. Phillips II, *The Historians Guide To Loudoun County, Virginia: Colonial Laws of Virginia and County Court Orders, 1757-1766* (Leesburg: Goose Creek Productions, 1996), 216.

<sup>2</sup> John G. Lewis, "A General History of Taylorstown and the Catoctin Creek Valley from the Potomac to Waterford, Virginia." Virginia SHPO, August 26, 1974.

<sup>3</sup> Hunting Hill is the name given to the house in 1944 when Anna Hedrick purchased it. John T. Phillips, II, *The Historians Guide To Loudoun County, Virginia: Colonial Laws of Virginia and County Court Orders, 1757-1766* (Leesburg: Goose Creek Productions, 1996), p. 222.

<sup>4</sup> Clerk's office in Fairfax County, Will dated April 3, 1745. See also Scheel, 1981.

<sup>5</sup> Eugene Scheel, *Map of Historic Loudoun County*. Waterford, 2002.

<sup>6</sup> John T. Phillips, *The Historians Guide To Loudoun County, Virginia: Colonial Laws of Virginia and County Court Orders, 1757-1766* (Leesburg: Goose Creek Productions, 1996), 213-214.

<sup>7</sup> Eugene Scheel, "Taylor Town's First Recorded Settler was Quaker in 1730's," Times-Mirror, 30 July 1981.

<sup>8</sup> Interview with Philip Ehrenkranz, 6/28/04.

<sup>9</sup> Eugene Scheel, *Loudoun Discovered: Communities, Corners, & Crossroads* (Leesburg: Friends of the Thomas Balch Library, 2002), p. 94.

<sup>10</sup> John G. Lewis, "A General History of Taylorstown and the Catoctin Creek Valley from the Potomac to Waterford, Virginia." Virginia SHPO, August 26, 1974.

<sup>11</sup> No documentary evidence was found that shows where these ¼ acre lots were located.

<sup>12</sup> Yardley Taylor, *Map of Loudoun County, Virginia from Actual Surveys* (Philadelphia: Thomas Reynolds and Robert Pearsall Smith, 1853).

<sup>13</sup> Anna F. Dedrick, July 14, 1982.

<sup>14</sup> Eugene Scheel, "Taylor Town's First Recorded Settler was Quaker in 1730's," Times-Mirror, 30 July 1981.

<sup>15</sup> Waterford Village, "Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century Milling and Wheat Farming," *Waterford Village Website* [home page on-line]; available from <http://www.waterfordva-wca.org/history/agriculture-mills-and-wheat.htm>; Internet; accessed 10 August 2004.

<sup>16</sup> Eugene Scheel, "Taylor Town's First Recorded Settler was Quaker in 1730's," Times-Mirror, 30 July 1981.

<sup>17</sup> Eugene Scheel, "Taylor Town's First Recorded Settler was Quaker in 1730's," Times-Mirror, 30 July 1981.

<sup>18</sup> Federal Census 1930, Loudoun County Land Records Deed Book 11G, page 438.

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***MAPS***

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UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet):

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5)	<u>18</u>	<u>0277610</u>	<u>4348030</u>
6)	<u>18</u>	<u>0277430</u>	<u>4348000</u>
7)	<u>18</u>	<u>0277360</u>	<u>4348300</u>
8)	<u>18</u>	<u>0277430</u>	<u>4348320</u>

Verbal Boundary Description

Taylorstown Historic District and Boundary Increase is located in northern Loudoun County, Virginia. It is sited along Catoctin Creek and approximately two miles south of the Potomac River near Point of Rocks, Maryland. The roads included within the boundaries are Taylorstown Road, Furnace Mountain Road, and Hoysville Road. The boundaries of the expansion include properties 12995 Hoysville Road, 12969 Taylorstown Road, and 13000 Hoysville Road on the west side of the original district and properties 13122 Furnace Mountain Road and 13090 Taylorstown Road on the east side of the original boundaries. The entire Taylorstown Historic District with its boundary increase occupies approximately 79.07 acres.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries for the expanded Taylorstown Historic District encompass the nine properties in the original district as well as five additional properties. The boundaries, which follow property lines, have been expanded to include all historic properties that are relative to the period of significance of the original historic district extended to 1955. Properties outside this boundary increase postdate 1955 or lack architectural integrity and, therefore, would not be contributing to the Taylorstown Historic District.